

5-6-2016


Measuring What We Value: Using Performance Measures to Achieve Goals

Chris Rall

Transportation For America

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.

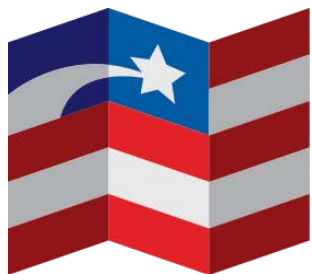
Follow this and additional works at: http://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/trec_seminar

 Part of the [Transportation Commons](#), [Transportation Engineering Commons](#), and the [Urban Studies and Planning Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Rall, Chris, "Measuring What We Value: Using Performance Measures to Achieve Goals" (2016). *TREC Friday Seminar Series*. Book 6.
http://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/trec_seminar/6

This Book is brought to you for free and open access. It has been accepted for inclusion in TREC Friday Seminar Series by an authorized administrator of PDXScholar. For more information, please contact pdxscholar@pdx.edu.



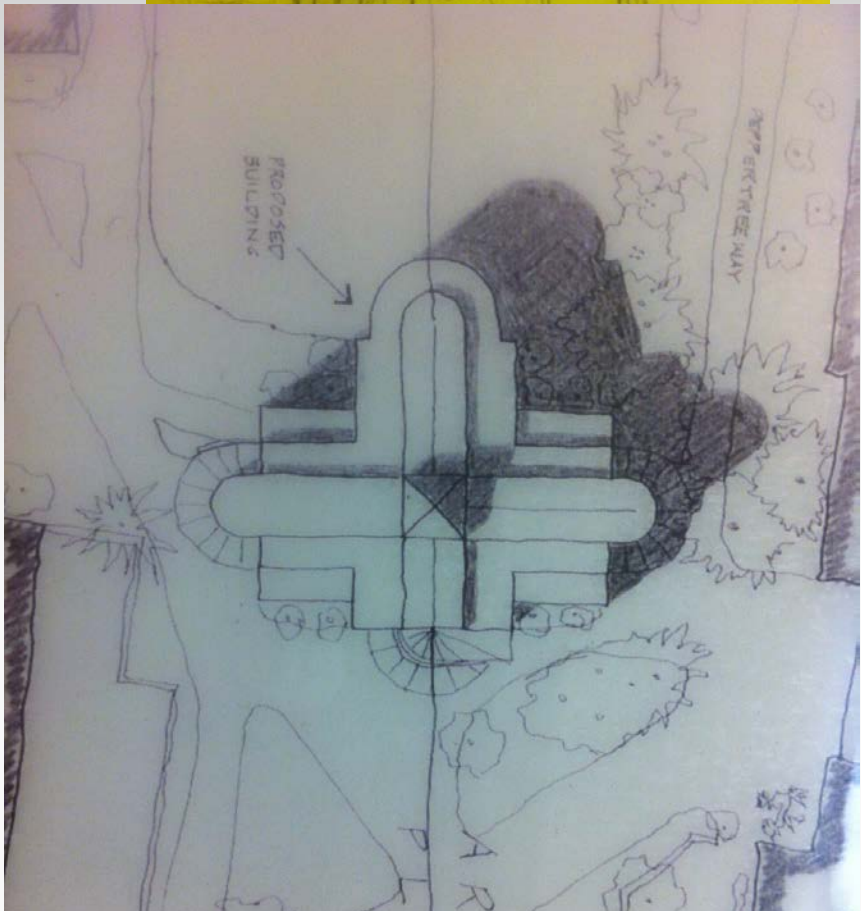
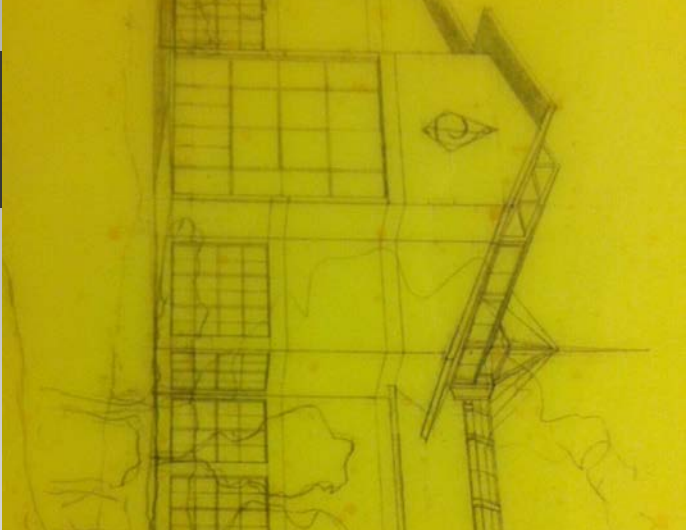
Transportation for America

Measuring What We Value Using Performance Measures to Achieve Goals

Chris Rall, May 6, 2016
Portland State University

www.T4america.org
@t4america







About Us

Transportation for America is the alliance of elected, business and civic leaders from communities across the country, united to ensure that states and the federal government invest in smart, locally-driven transportation solutions —because these are the investments that hold the key to our future economic prosperity.

T4A is committed to helping your community create the transportation investments necessary for a prosperous future.

Our Members Include:

T4A's members are cities, counties, non-profit organizations and businesses of various shapes and sizes.



Reports: Performance Measures

<http://t4america.org/2015/02/18/better-bang-for-the-buck-learn-more-about-performance-measurement/>



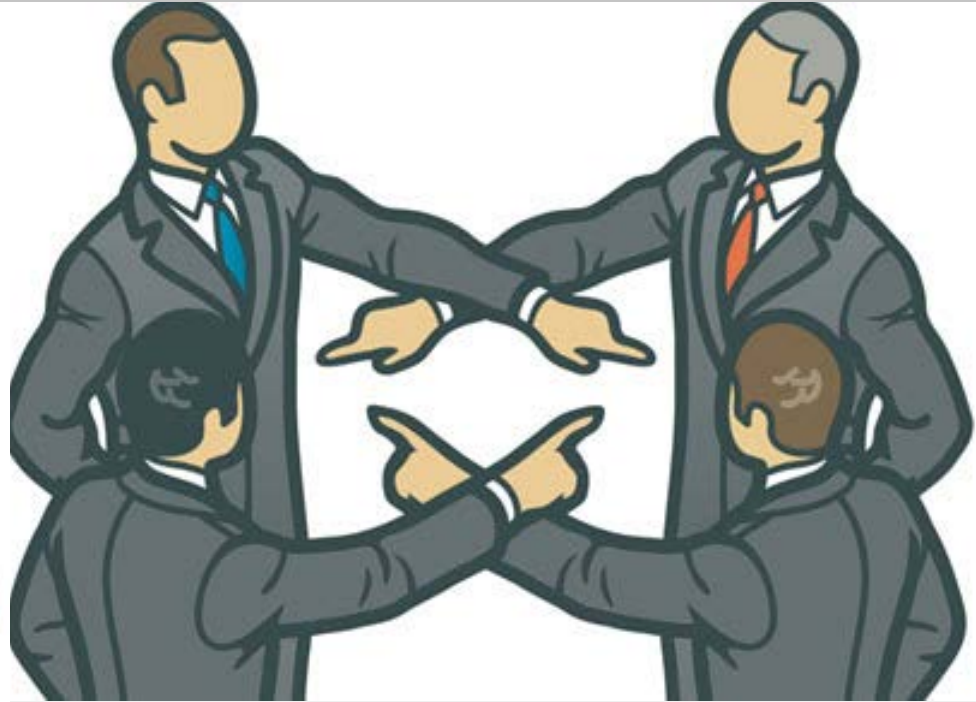
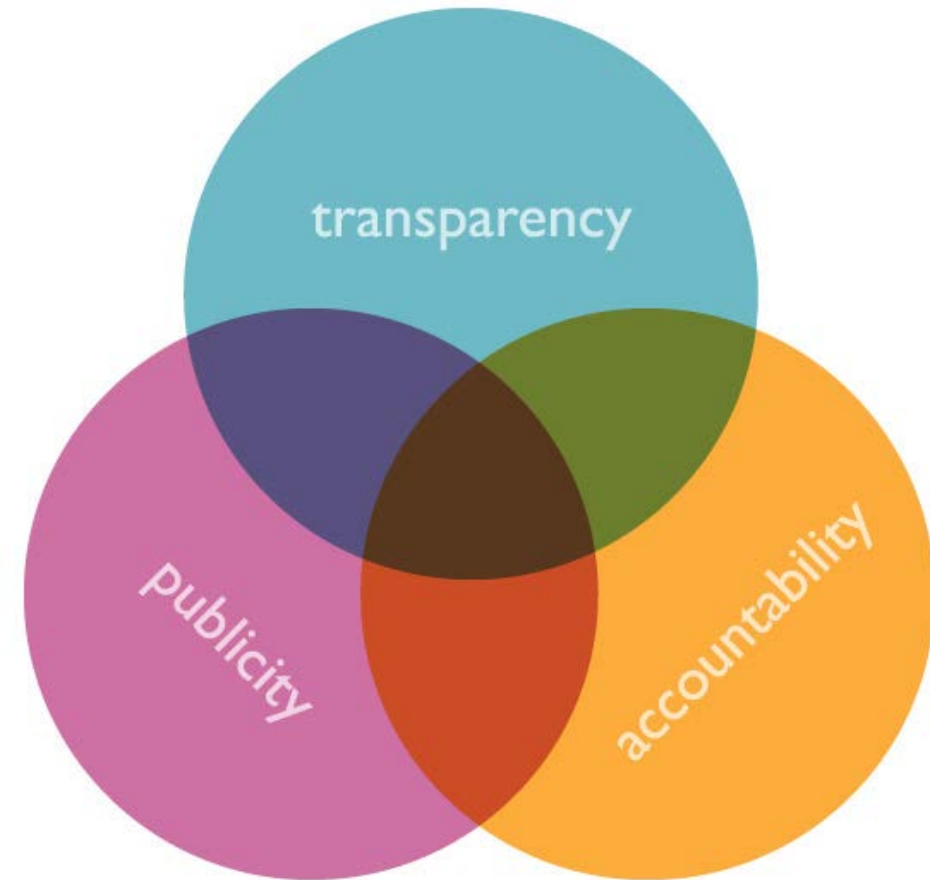
What Are Performance Measures?

Performance measurement is the process of collecting, analyzing and/or reporting information regarding the **performance** of an individual, group, organization, system or component.

MAP-21 Requirements

1. Condition of pavements on the Interstate System
2. Condition of pavements on the National Highway System
3. Condition of bridges on the National Highway System, including the Interstate System
4. Performance of the Interstate System
5. Performance of the National Highway System
6. Number of serious injuries (in common with NHTSA)
7. Number of fatalities (in common with NHTSA)
8. Number of fatalities per vehicle miles traveled (in common with NHTSA)
9. Number of serious injuries per vehicle miles traveled
10. Traffic congestion
11. On-road mobile source emissions
12. Freight movement on the Interstate System

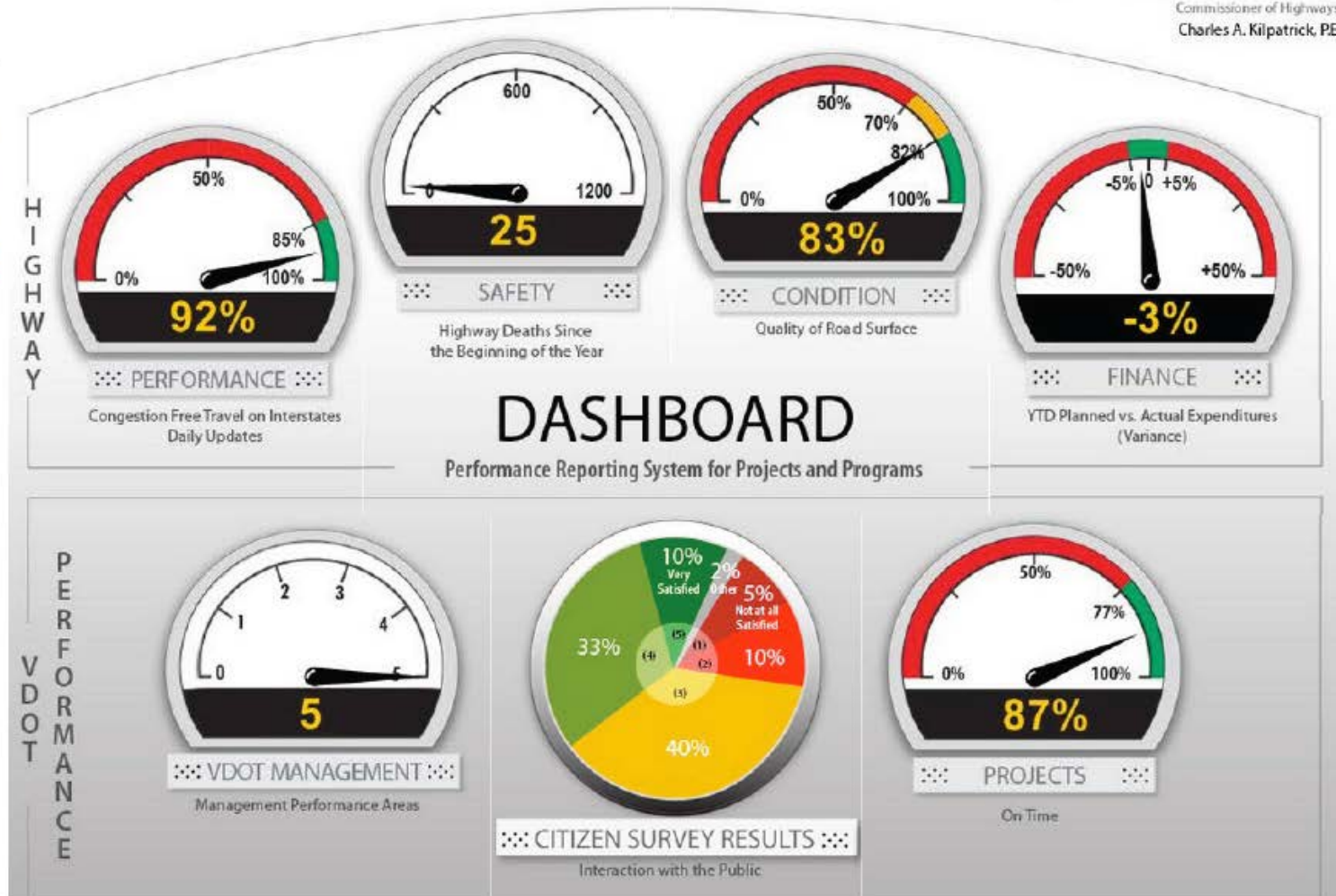
Benefits of Performance-based Decision Making



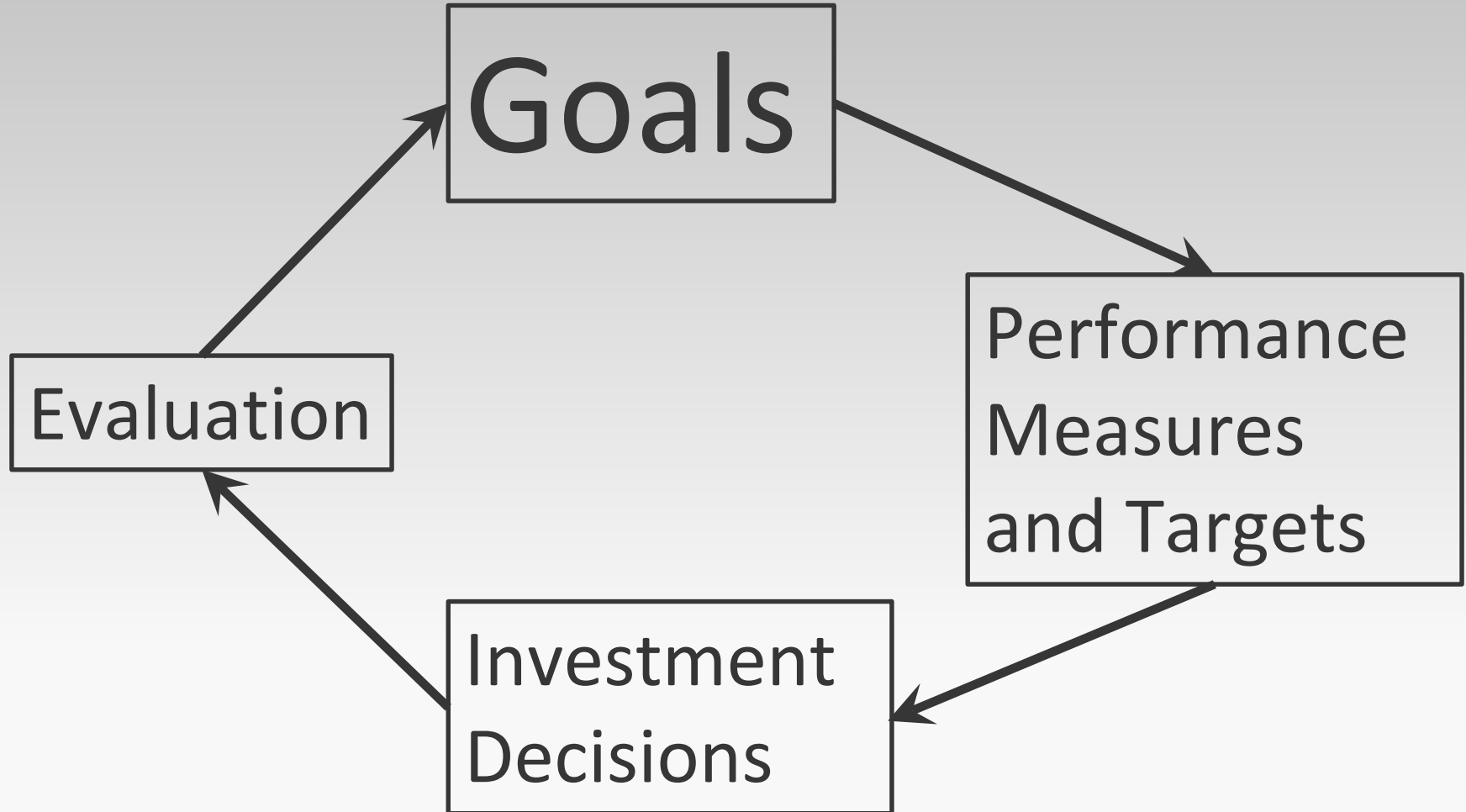
What Are Performance Measures?

Sample dashboard
from the Virginia
Department of
Transportation.
Screengrab
taken January
26, 2015 from
<http://dashboard.virginiadot.org>.

Commissioner of Highways
Charles A. Kilpatrick, PE.

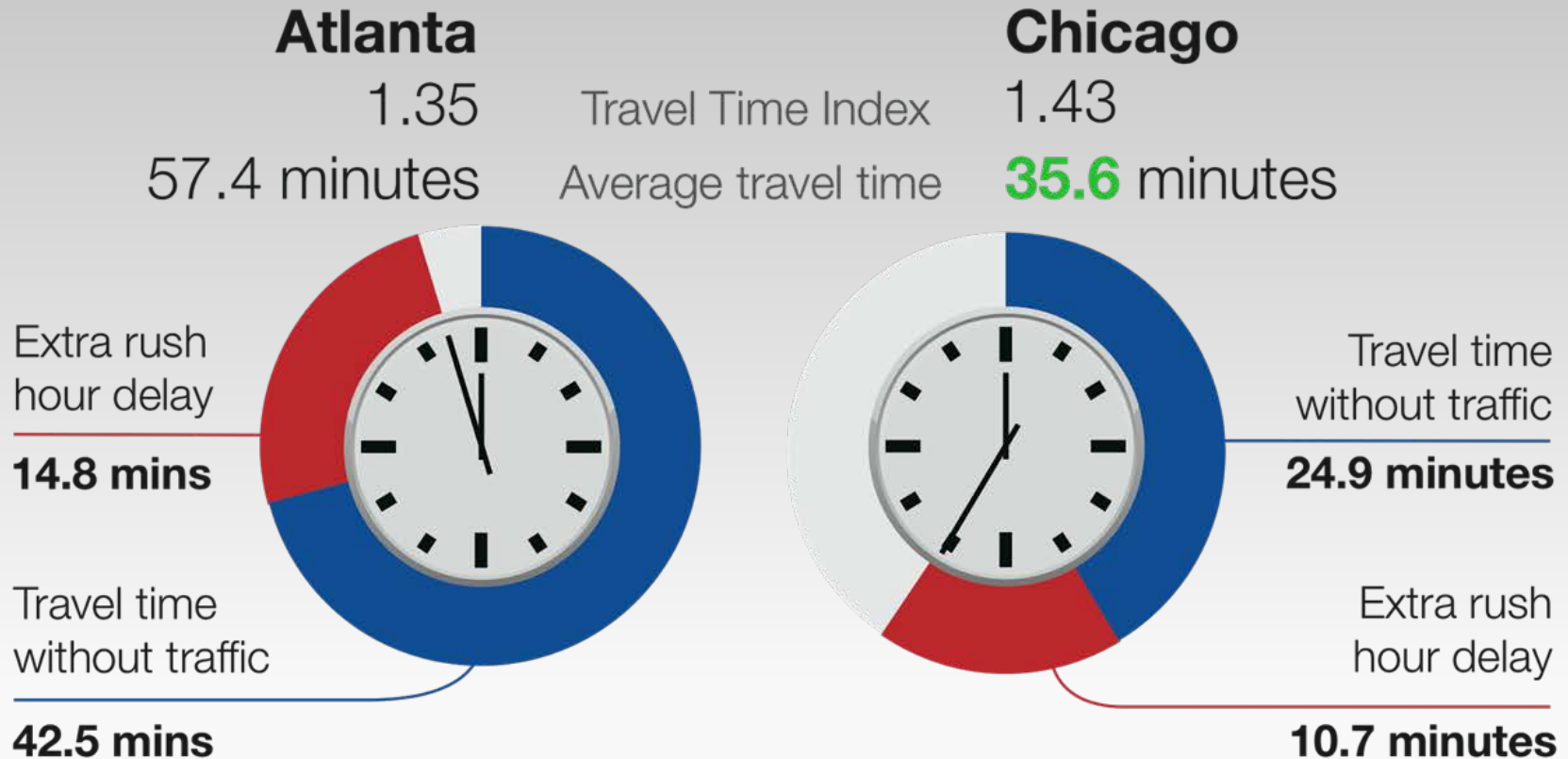


Framework





MAP-21 Performance Measures



Though Atlanta has a much lower (better) Travel Time Index (TTI), Chicago commuters spend 20 minutes less per peak period trip.

MAP-21 Performance Measures

Denver 1982

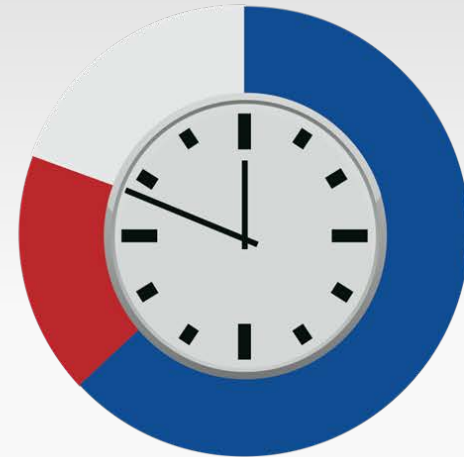
1.09
50.6 minutes
46.4 mins
4.2 mins

Travel Time Index
Average travel time
Travel time without traffic
Extra rush hour delay



Denver 2007

1.31
49.6 minutes
37.9 minutes
11.7 minutes



USDOT NHS Performance



2018 Regional Transportation Plan

We've all got places to go. Metro works across the region to help people and goods get there safely, affordably and reliably.

[Overview](#) [Getting there](#) [Design](#) [Equity](#) [Finance](#) [Freight](#) [Performance](#) [Safety](#)

[Transit](#)





ECONOMY



ECONOMIC
VITALITY

Increase gross
regional product



TRANSPORTATION
SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS

Increase non-auto
mode share and
reduce VMT per capita

Maintain the
transportation system

ENVIRONMENT



CLIMATE
PROTECTION

Reduce per-capita
greenhouse gas
emissions from cars and
light-duty trucks



OPEN SPACE AND
AGRICULTURAL
PRESERVATION

Direct all non-
agricultural
development
within the urban
footprint



HEALTHY
AND SAFE
COMMUNITIES

Reduce premature deaths
from exposure to
particulate emissions

Reduce injuries and
fatalities from collisions

Increase average daily time
spent walking or biking

EQUITY



ADEQUATE
HOUSING

House all of the
region's projected
housing growth



EQUITABLE ACCESS

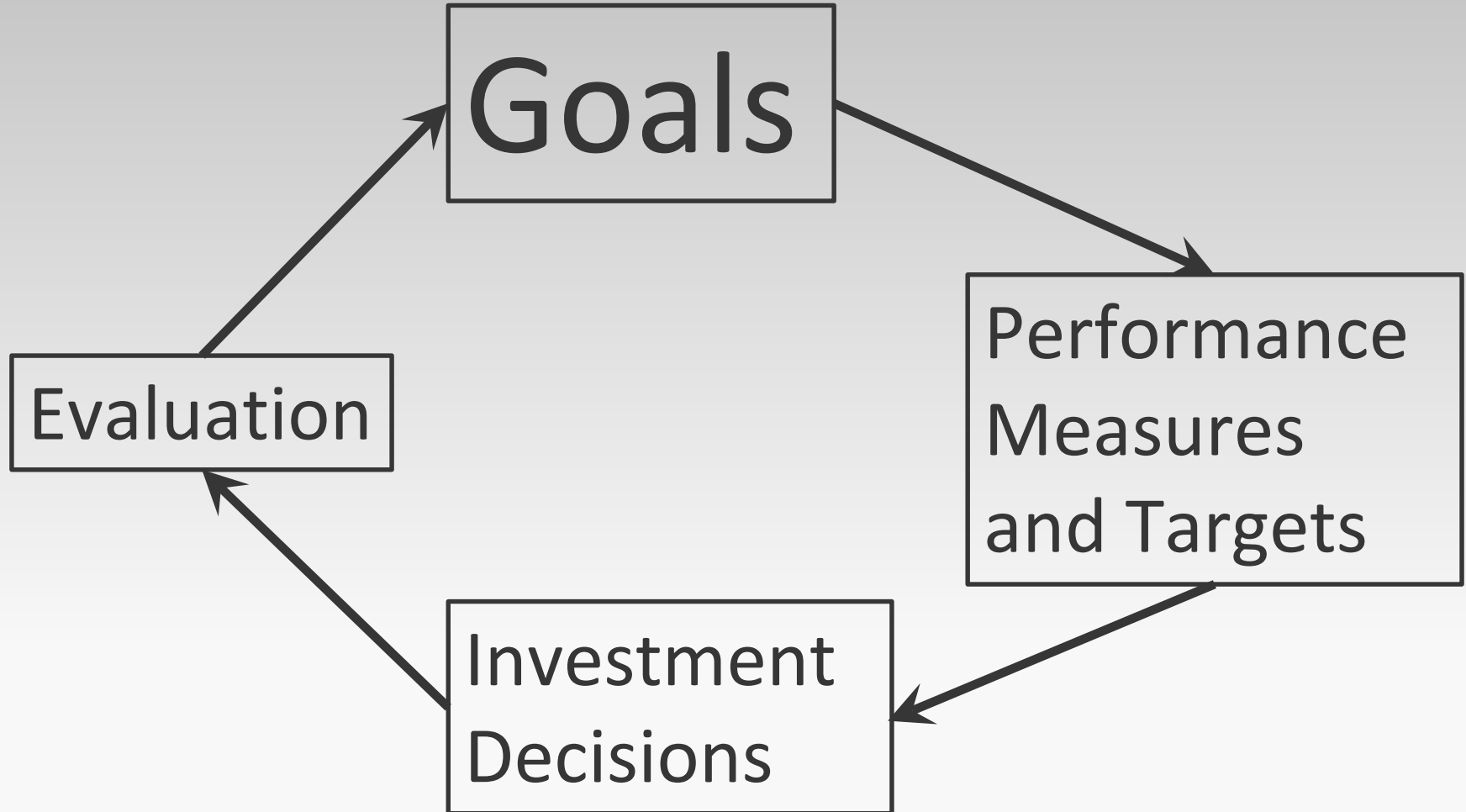
Decrease housing
and transportation
costs as a share of
low-income
household budgets

Taking Health into Account



Steve Morgan

Framework



VDOT – scoring projects

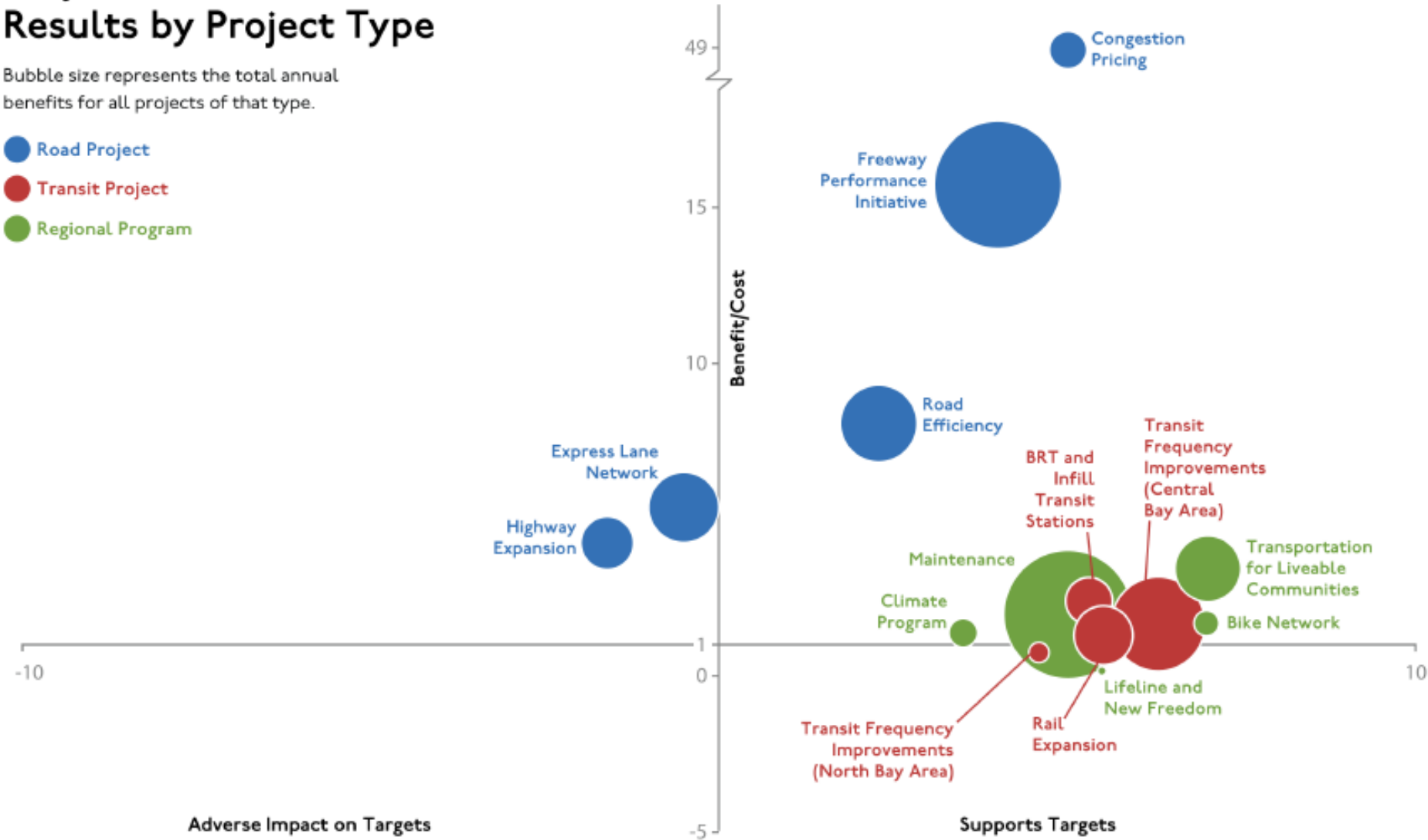
Category A	Congestion		Safety		Accessibility			Environment		Econ. Dev			Land Use
	Throughput	Delay	F&SI Crashes	F&SI Crash Rate	Access to Jobs	Access to Jobs (Disadvantaged Pop)	Multimodal Choices	Air Quality	Natural and Cult. Resources	Economic Development	Intermodal Access	Travel Time Reliability	Future Land Use Policy Consistency
Measure Score	62	48	20	32	10	20	10	38	28	30	20	20	17
Measure Weight	50%	50%	50%	50%	60%	20%	20%	50%	50%	60%	20%	20%	100%
Weighted Measure Score	31	24	10	16	6	4	2	19	14	18	4	4	17
Raw Factor Score	55		26		12			33		26			17
Factor Weighting	45%		5%		15%			10%		5%			20%
Weighted Factor Score	24.8		1.3		1.8			3.3		1.3			3.4
Project Score	35.9												
Total Project Cost	\$20,000,000												
Score Divided by Total Cost	18.0												

A map of Virginia divided into its 11 congressional districts, each color-coded: 1st (pink), 2nd (light blue), 3rd (light green), 4th (light yellow), 5th (light purple), 6th (light orange), 7th (light red), 8th (light green), 9th (light blue), 10th (light orange), 11th (light red). Sampling locations are marked with colored circles: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple. The map includes labels for major cities (e.g., Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Raleigh, Charlotte, Knoxville, Asheville, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Durham, Rocky Mount, Wilson, Greenville, Nags Head, Raleigh, Charlotte, Knoxville, Asheville, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Durham, Rocky Mount, Wilson, Greenville, Nags Head), highways (e.g., I-95, I-85, I-77, I-76, I-70, I-66, I-64, I-60, I-58, I-55, I-50, I-40, I-35, I-30, I-25, I-20, I-15, I-10, I-5, I-4, I-3, I-2, I-1), and neighboring states (e.g., Ohio, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Washington, D.C.). A scale bar at the bottom right indicates 20 miles. A legend at the bottom right shows a question mark icon and a plus/minus icon.

Project Performance Assessment: Results by Project Type

Bubble size represents the total annual benefits for all projects of that type.

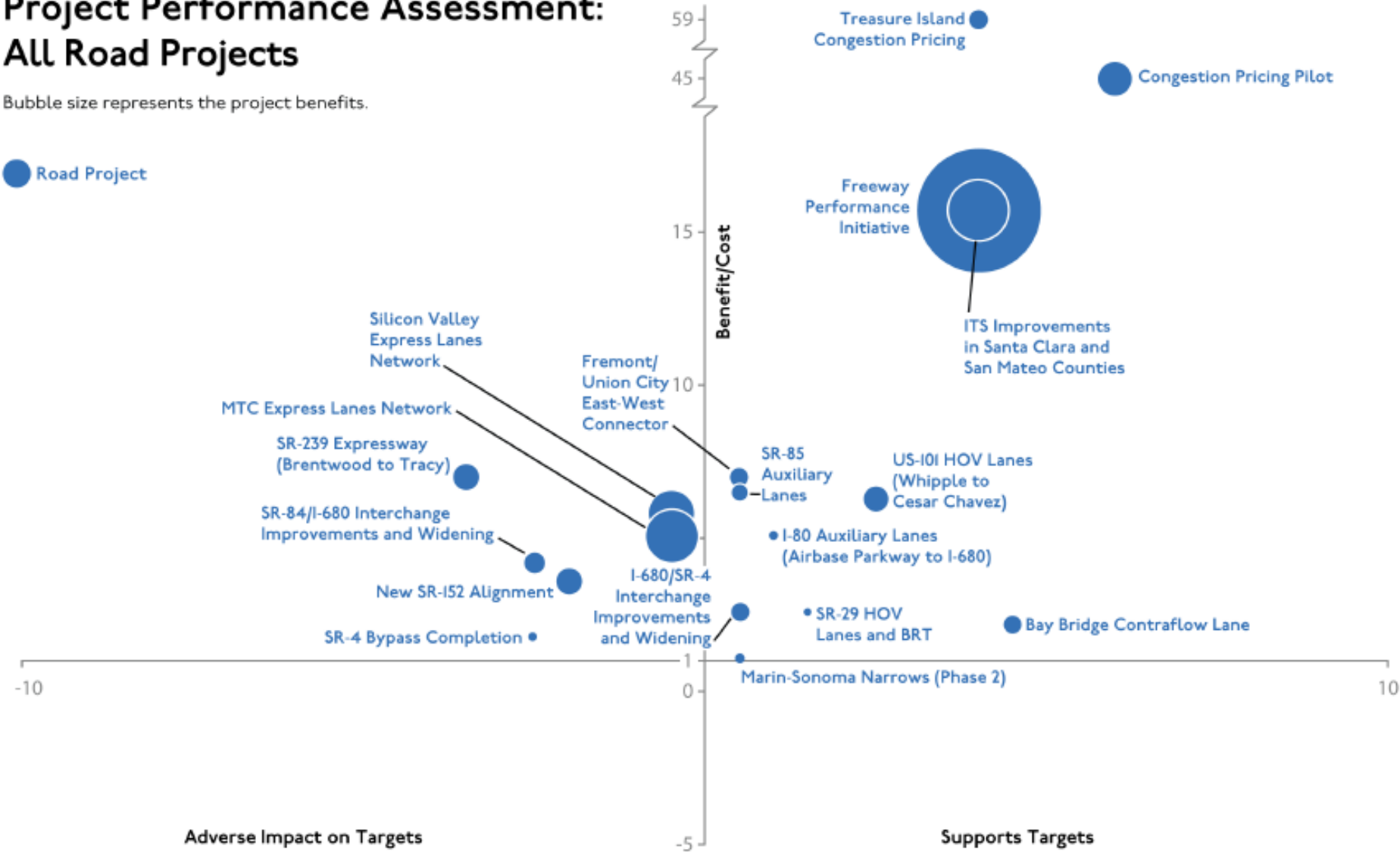
- Road Project
- Transit Project
- Regional Program



Project Performance Assessment: All Road Projects

Bubble size represents the project benefits.

Road Project



SAMPLE HIGH-PERFORMING PROJECTS

PRIORITIZED FOR REGIONAL FUNDING



**BART
METRO**



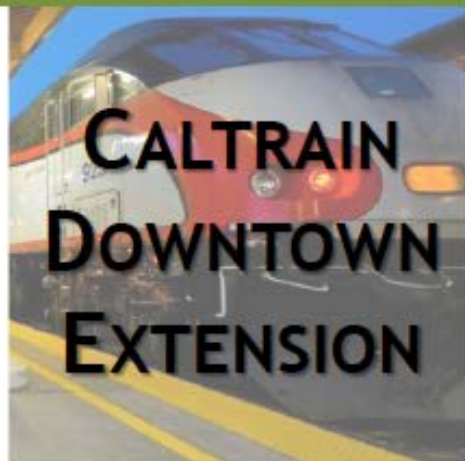
**URBAN BRT
SYSTEMS**



**FREEWAY
PERFORMANCE
INITIATIVE**

SAMPLE MODERATE-PERFORMING PROJECTS

*"NOTHING TO SEE HERE,
MOVE ALONG"*



**CALTRAIN
DOWNTOWN
EXTENSION**



**URBAN BUS
FREQUENCY
IMPROVEMENTS**



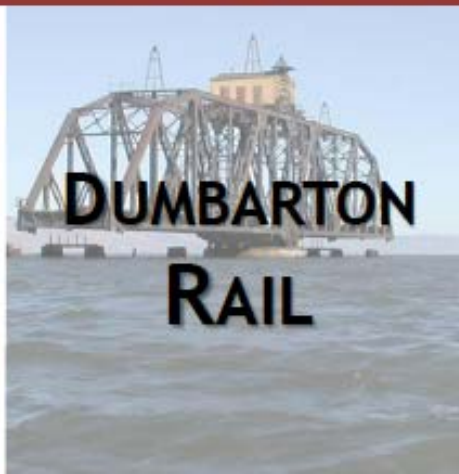
**EXPRESS LANE
NETWORK**

SAMPLE LOW-PERFORMING PROJECTS

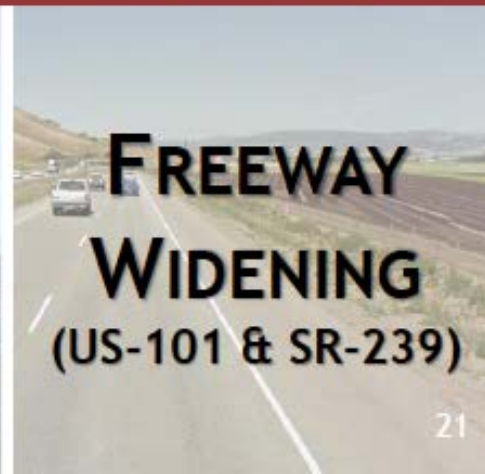
*REQUIRED COMPELLING
CASE FOR INCLUSION IN
PLAN*



**SMART
EXPANSION**

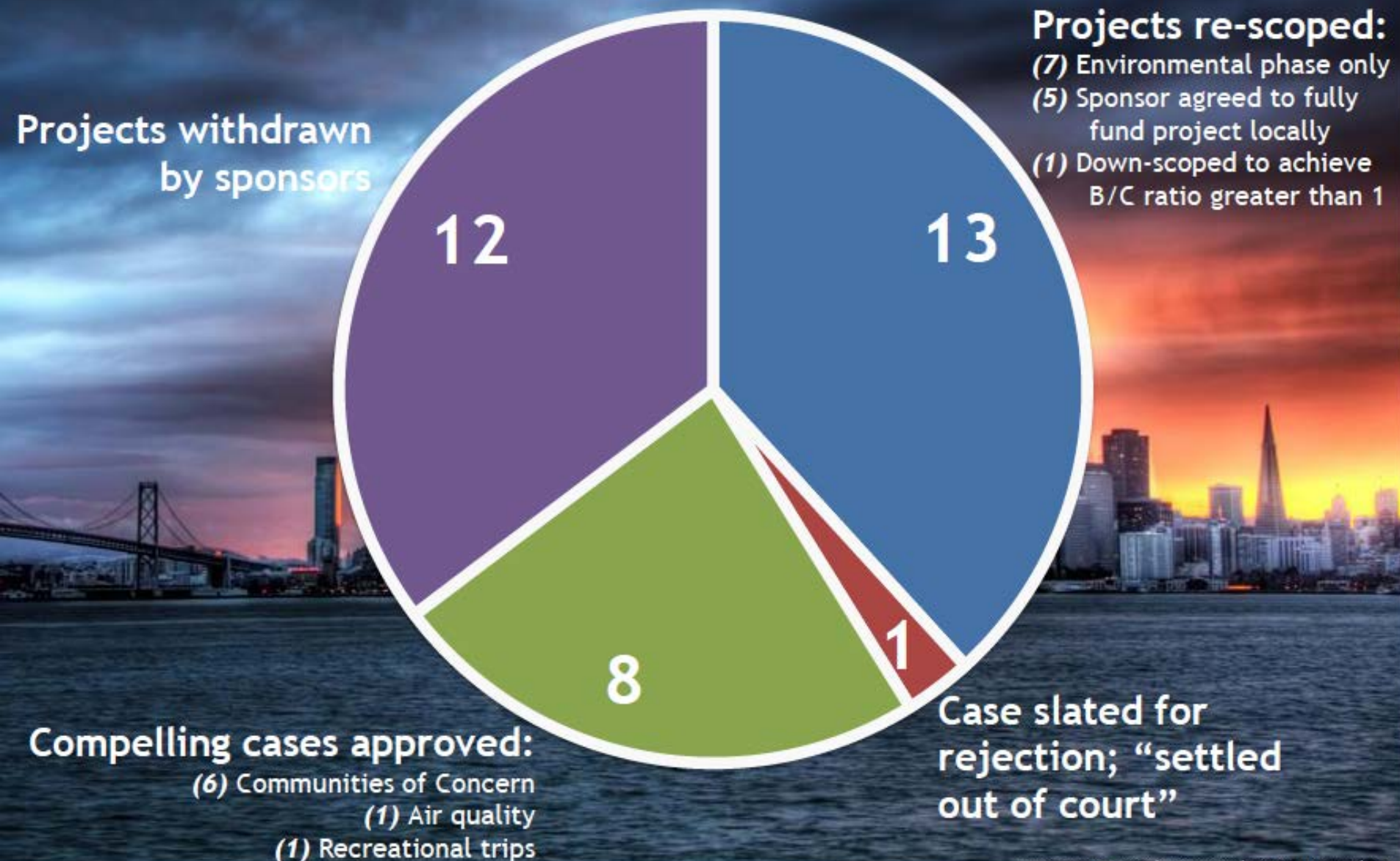


**DUMBARTON
RAIL**



**FREEWAY
WIDENING
(US-101 & SR-239)**

IMPLICATIONS OF COMPELLING CASE REQUIREMENT FOR LOW-PERFORMING PROJECTS



Project Prioritization





Transportation for America



t4america.org

chris.rall@t4america.org